DEAR SIR: Passing from and the gloom and darkness of the closing years of the free trade period before described, we come now to the brilliant anniight of recent protective years, so well exhibited by yourself In the passage of your Report which here is given, as fol-

"An analysis of the railway system of the Office States, which has been made for the first time doring in past year, presents us with results which, were they but founded on incontrovertible data, would seem fabulous. Thus, the rathe of the gross carnings to the cost of the railrends of the whole country for the year 1857 was equal to about 21 per cent; for the Northern States about 22 per cent. The railrends of the country, therefore, now receive their cost in a little more than four years, and this rails of gross carnings to cost is steadily increasing with the hereewe of the railway system and traffic of the

"The total amount of tunnage transported on all the roads of the country for the year 1851 is estimated by good authorities at not exceeding 10,00,000 tuns. If from this we deduct 3,000,000 tuns for coal and other cheap materials, and 1,000,000 tuns for dunications, there will be left a merchandise tunnage of 6,000,000 tuns in 1851 against 45,88,000 tuns in 1857. The rate of increase in this period, therefore, has been equal to 100 per cent, and the actual increase \$2,488,000 tuns. At the estimated value of \$150 per tun, the increase in the value of the railway merchantise of the country in 16 years has been \$0,573,000,000, or as the rate of \$400,000,000 per annum. And it should also be noted that one-half of this total increase has taken place in the seven years that have closed since 1860.

"The increased movement on the railways of the United States, which in the main represents increased product, also affords some indication of the progress of the development of the country. Thus, the carnings of the tent principal tailway hims of the West exhibit for the first len mouths of 1868 (with a decrease rather than an in-

principal railway must of the West exhibit for the first ieu months of 1868 (with a decrease rather than an increase of freight rates) a gain of eight per cent as compared with earnings of the corresponding months for the year 1861. Taking also the movements on the railways and canals of the State of New York, which are known to be accurate, and at the same time accessible, as a measure of comparison, for the whole country, we find that the total anomal tunnage hereased from 7,138,37 tuns, in 1868, to 16,032,080 in 1868, at herease of 124 per cent; while the anomal value of the tunnage thus moved increased from \$4.85,055,080,080, in 1868, to \$1,712,330,307 in 1867, a gain of 254 per cent. "An examination of the railroad statistics of the whole

country for the above period further indicates that du-ing the ten years above referred to, or from 1855 to 1868, he in-rease of tunings moved on the railways of the inited States has been at a rate risters times greater than he ratio of the increuse of population." The rallroad corpse of 1866—the Luzarus of its day, a

mes of offensive sores-has thus, as we see, been not mly galvanized into life, but has been endowed with a life so vigorous as to be now generating children at a rate so rapid, that, as we learn from you-

"Since and including the year 1865, the year of the tersince and including the year 1985, the year of a ation of the war, hearty 8,000 miles of railroad have renatructed in the United States, and the present formerase is more than double the average of rail-thistory prior to 1960, viz.: 1,155 miles. On the other hand, as you continue, the average mail increase of railroads in Great Britain, from 1860 to was only 571 miles, and in France, during the same ad. 500 miles.

The change thus presented is the most marvelous of any elsewhere presented in the annals of the world. To that, it may now be asked, must these marvels be attributed 1 To any increase in the quantity of our exports of those raw products with which, and at constantly diminishing prices, whether measured in gold, lead, copper, or iron, we, before the war had been accustomed to leluge the little and contemptible market of Liverpool ! Certainly not, that having, on the contrary, much diminshed. Where else, then, shall the cause be sought ! For answer to this question let me, if you please, again present another passage from your report, being almost the only one, so far as I recollect, for the entire accuracy of which I should be disposed to make myself responsible before the world, as follows:

" Within the last five years mere cotton spindles have "Within the last five years more cotton spinsles have been put in operation, more iron furnaces erested, more from sincities, more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal and copper mined, more lumber sawed and hown, more houses and shops constructed, more manufactories of sifferent kinds started, and unore petroleum collected, refined, and exported, than during any equal period in the history of the country; and this increase has been greater both as regards quality and quantity, and greater than the legitimate increase to be expected from the normal increase of wealth and population." Compare this, I pray you, with the facts, that the whole

fuciee years of that British free trade period to which we stand indebted for the occurrence of the great rebellion, had presented an increase of cotton consumption of less than 10,000 bales per annum; that the iron production of the closing years of that unhappy period gave an average scarcely, if at all, exceeding that of 1847-8; that the iron consumption, for purposes of production, in those years had been actually less in quantity than in the coresponding years of its protective predecessor; that population had in the mean time increased nearly forty per cent; that the demand for labor had so much dimin ished that our streets were thronged with men who begged because not permitted to labor; that immigration had, as a necessary consc quence, almost died away; that in those years of profound peace, because of the inability of our people to purchase augar, coffee, tea, cloth, iron, and other co litles, the treasury had been obliged totally to exhaust its credit by borrowing no less than \$70,000,000; that the export of gold in those closing years had od to no less than \$180,000,000; compare, I say these results of a policy looking to the building up of a little foreign commerce on the ruins of a domestic one that should before that time have become the grandest, the most magnificent the world had ever known, and under the tariff of 1842 would so have done, and you will have little difficulty in understanding why it had been that at the close of that dreary period the great railroad interest of the country should have been in the state of utter ruin presented to your view in the

closing extract given in my last.

2. Such having been, and such being now the real facts. you might, as it seems to me, with great propriety, have placed before the railroad owners and railroad makers of the country that remarkable parliamentary document an extract from which was given in a former letter, exhibiting the "immense losses" incurred by British iron masters " in order to destroy foreign competition, and to gain and keep possession of foreign markets," follow-ing it up by comments such as those that follow, to wit: The wealthy British "capitalists," my fellow-citizens,

who are thus engaged in "taxing" the world for maintenance of a great monopoly have their agents everywhere, and always prepared for combination with every little private or local interest for the removal of fancied griev suces of which they know themselves to be the cause. What they desire, as they know full well, is that food may be cheap and iron high in price. What you have reason to desire, and what by means of protection our farmers are seeking to obtain, is, that these latter may be enabled to more spades and plows, and better means of transportation, in exchange for less and less of food. When, however, the farmer complains of the price of corn, he finds the agent close at hand, Mephistophiles-like, to whisper in his ear that, but for protection, spades and plows would be cheaper, while food would command a higher price. When the railroad manager needs iron, he points to the low price at which foreign rails may be purchased, wholly omitting to call his attention to the facts that British prices are always low when American people build furnaces, and when American railroad companies make good dividends; and always high when American furnaces have been blotted out of emstence, when their own ers have been made bankrupt, and when American railroad stocks are of little worth. In proof of this, I now give you the following facts in reference to this important subject, as they present themselves in the several Reports on Commerce and Navigation, to wit:

'At the case of the protective period, 1828-33-that one in which for the first time our iron manufacture made a greatforward movement, and therefore the most prosperons one the country had ever known-the price at which British bar iron, rails included, was shipped to this country, was forty dollars. Eight years later, in 1841, when our mechanics were

seeking alms; when our farmers could find no market; when furnaces and mills were everywhere closed, and their owners everywhere ruined; when States were repudiating, and the National Treasury was wholly unabl to meet its small engagements; the shipping price of British bars had been advanced to fifty dollars.

"Eight years still later, in 1849, after protection had carried up our domestic product to 800,000 tuns, and after the British free-trade tariff of 1846 had once again placed our iron masters under the heel of the 'wealthy English capitalist,' we find the latter energetically using that potent 'instrument of warfare' by means of which he gains and keeps possession of foreign markets, and shipping bars at THIRTY DOLLARS per tun. In what manner, however, was our railroad interest then paying for a reduction like this, by means of which they were being enabled to save on their repairs a tenth or a twentieth of one per cent on their respective capitals? Seeking an answer to this question, I find, my friends, on comparison of prices in Pebruary, 1848 and 1850, of thirteen important roads, that in that short period there had been a docline of more than thirty per cent? This may seem to have been paying somewhat dearly for the whistie of cheap fron; and yet it is but trifling as compared with informa fore me, in which are given the names of numerous imnominal, seem,' ne it says, i' to be of little or no value-not

enough, or one-fourth enough, to pay interest on the sums

1937, we find a scene of rule more general than any that had been witnessed since the years of that British free rade period waich terminated with the general crash of '42. when ; affroad stocks were almost worthless. What, however, was the price at which British iron masters were then willing, now that they had so effectually crushed out coropelition, to meet the demands of railroad managers! Were they still ready to accept \$30 per tun as the shipping price ! Did they then manifest any desire to help friends who had so largely aided them in 'gaining and keeping possession' of this American market! Far from it! The more that railroad stocks went down, as a onsequence of failure of the domestic commerce, the more determined did the British masters of our American stockholders show themselves, Shylock-like, to exact the pound of nesh.' In that unhappy period the shipping price of bars was \$49, and that of railroad iron \$42, the average having been FORTY-FOUR DOLLARS, or nearly 50 per cent advance on the prices accepted in 1849, when our foreign lords and masters had been engaged in 'overschelming all foreign competition in times of great depression,' and thus dearing the way for the whole trade to step in when prices revived, and to curry on a great business before foreign expital could again accumulate so as to be able to establish a competition in prices with any chance of

"Twice thus, at intervals, had you had low British prices and great American prosperity as a consequence of that policy under which American competition for the sale of fron had largely grown. Twice, at similar intervals, had you had high British prices and universal Amercan depression as a consequence of the re-adoption of that system under which you had been compelled to compete in a foreign market for the purchase of British from Twice, thus, had you been 'brayed' in the British free trade mortar, and twice had our transporters found prosperity by aid of those protective measures to which you have always shown yourselves so much opposed. Your British free trade experience would seem thus to have been a somewhat and one.

"Looking now around, we see railroad stocks selling for a thousand millions that would not, ten years since, have sold for four hundred millions. What has caused this wonderful change ! The recreation, by means of a protective tariff, of a great internal commerce, and nothin else. Under that tariff mines have been opened; mills and furnaces have been built; demand has been created for labor and labor's products; commerce has grown; and road proprietors have participated with farmers in the advantage resulting from the creation of that great domestic market to which we stand now indebted for the extraordinary fact, that whereas in the closing years of the last free trade period, 1833-60, with 31,000 miles of railroad, the tunuage had been less than 8,000,000, that of the past year has exceeded 18,000,000, the annual value, meanwhile, having so increased that, whereas the money value of the 8,000,000 of former years had been less than \$500,000,000, that of the 15,000,000 of the later ones has been no less than \$1,723,000,000 1 "The more, my friends, that you shall study these

great facts, the more must you become satisfied that your present prosperity has resulted from the pursuit in recent years of a policy tending to make a home domand for the country's labor and the country's products, and to bring about that full development of our wonderful min eral wealth to which we are, and that at no distant period, to be indebted for a perfect control of the commerce of the world. To that end there remains, however, much that is yet to be done. Large as is now our own production, you are still dependent on foreigners for hunddreds of thousands of tans of rails, and other hundreds of thousands of tans of iron that should be made at home, and that long since would have been so made, had men like you, interested in roads, fully appreclated the fact that railroad shares gross in value precisely as the domestic commerce grows, and decline in value recisely as that commerce declines. Had they done so in the past, they would long since have so volunteered to say, as now they ought to say, that regard for their own private interests, as well as for those of the nation at large, required of them to go hand in hand with the engaged in the great iron manufacture, giving to it such complete protection as would have the effect of satisfying other capitalists, abroad and at home, that they might safely proceed to the building, here, of other furnaces and other rolling mills, and to the development of the millions upon millions of acres in which coal and fron so much abound. So doing, you would be preparing for a scene of prosperity among yourselves, the like of which the world till then had never seen, and would have the satisfaction of knowing that your own large profits were then resulting from the adoption of measures whose effect thad been that of doubling the productive powers of our people, while giving to the State that industrial and political independence without which it can never attain to that commanding position which would enable it to say to the rest of the family of nations that peace, and not war, must in the future be allowed to prevail throughout the world."

To all this you may, perhaps, object, that there is not to be found in it a single word in relation to the fancied troubles of men who use "boiler plate and tenpenny nalls:" or to other of the little facts which occupy so large a space in your voluminous Report. Such certainly is the case, and for the reason that the man who is here supposed to have made this little speech had arrived at the reasonable conclusion that when mills and engines villages and cities, increase rapidly in number and in size, the men who make machinery generally profit thence, the harmony of all the real and permanent interests of the various portions of society being so perfect as to leave no room for the petty discords which you have sought to place in such bold relief.

Yours respectfully, HENRY C. CAREY. Hon. D. A. WELLS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 1968.

THE COURTS. THE LICHTENHEIM-FUNK CASE.

this case, in which David Lichtenheim

and Sigismund Funk are charged with complaint to de-fraud the Government out of \$1,300 worth of cigar stamps, the evidence for the Government was continued, and testimony was given in support of the complaint, after which the further hearing was adjourned.

CIVIL

In the Superior Court, before Judge Barbour, the case of Thomas Letson agt. Charles Carrille was tried. This action was brought by the plaintiff against the detendant to recover \$5,000 for malicious prosecution and false imprisoument. It appeared from the evidence that in the year 1867 the defendant had the plaintiff arrested for converting money, intrusted to him as execution. rested for converting money intrusted to him as agent with which to purchase cotton. The trial of that action resulted in a verdict in favor of the defendant. The de-fendant in that action thereupon commenced an action frendant in that action thereupon commenced an action against Mr. Curville for damages arising by reason of the Arrest in loss of reputation, &c. The Jury found a verdict for the defendant. The Court thereupon granted an allowance of \$75 to defendant.

In the United States District Court, in ad-

In the United States District Court, in admiralty, Judge Blatchford yesterday called the Admiralty Calcudar for the term, and set down causes for trial... The question of taking phonographic reports of cases having arises, the Court said that coursed could do as they saw fit, but that such reports would be of no use on an appeal, according to a late order by Judge Neison. The Court was questioned by coursel in relation to the putting off of cases where coursel were engaged in admiralty cases in the Eastern District. The Court said that according to a rule recently promulicated no such cases would be heard in the Eastern District this month. Consel could be heard in the Eastern District this month. Consel captained that cases were now pending there which had been crowded over from the hast term. The Court said it would make no general rule to cover cases in which counsel were engaged in the Eastern District, but would dispose of each case as it mose. ... Flot Boat A. T. Stewart agt. The Schooner Transit.—The owner of the pilot boat alleges that in May, 1896, while the boat was lying near Cape May lightship, she was run into by the schooner and damaged to the extent of \$4.950, and that this was owing to the carelessness of those navigating the state of the cape of the carelessness of those navigating the state of the capture of the capt schooner and damaged to the extent of \$4,900, and that this was owing to the carelessness of those navigating the schooner. Suit is therefore brought to recover for the damage sustained. The owner of the schooner avers that the collision was caused by the pilot boat having no watch on deck, and neglecting to blow her fog horn or speak the schooner. The case is still on.

CRIMINAL

In the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, In the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, before Judge Brady, the case of Bernard L. Emythe and another agt. Wm. Depue whe tried. This is the old dispute between brokers and their dustemers as to whether the latter are bound to keep their margin good, and is default the brokers may do as they please, or whether the brokers are bound to give formal notice and demand to their customers. The particular transaction was a purchase and sale of New-York Contral. The Court left the question of notice to the jury, and the jury found for the brokers a verdiet for their claim, \$993.98.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY,

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART L—No4, 887, 1079,
1061, 1063, 1077, 1115, 1129, 1137, 1168, 1153, 1163, 237, 797, 1169, 1173,
1169, 1207, 1223, 1213, 1231, PART H.—No8, 526, 554, 1103, 562, 750,
156, 252, 540, 1190, 1130, 1172, 1122, 714, 974, 1654, 1069, 1063, 1069, 1088,
1100, Part HI.—Nos, 657, 1077, 917, 1064, 1221, 908, 183, 202, 538, 233,
1235, 536, 1215, 617, 613, 1249, 1037, 229, 1016, 602. SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 82, 52, 73, 100, 2, 163, 112.

iron; and yet it is but triffing as compared with information contained in a paragraph of the same date now before me, in which are given the names of numerous important roads whose cost had been very many millions of dollars, but which, 'from prices quoted, and those nearly nominal, seem,' as it says, i' to be of little or no value—not mough, or one-fourith enough, to pay interest on the sums adecanced for their creation.'

"As the close of another term of similar length, say in

GENERAL NOTES.

New members of Congress expect ample and comfortable accommodations when they first go to Washington. They soon get rid of such ideas, it is said. Their first advertisements amuse old Washington residents very

much. Another lucky discovery of ore has been made in the Dubuque mining region. The old "Tom Levins" range yielded nearly \$12,006,000. This new discovery, after much unsuccessful search, promises an equal return.

A genius has invented and put in practice a new mode of killing mice which insisted on getting into his seed barrels. He saturates pieces of cloth with chloreform, and tosses it under the lid. He sometimes found half-a-dozen dead at one time. The Philadelphia convict with whom Charles

Dickens sympathized and whom he mentioned so touchingly in his "Notes" is still an incorrigible thief, and is now in the penitentiary. He has been returned three times and is still known as the "Dickens Convict." Fresh water, it is said, is fatal to nearly all

narine animals. An English writer proposes that, ocean vessels be berthed in fresh water docks during their stay in port. The effect might be to kill the little shell-fish elinging to them and thus prevent their natural increase.

The Tennessee Legislature is considering a bill "providing for the sale of the Hermitage property." An amendment substitutes " rent " for " sale," mits the widow and adopted son of Andrew Jackson to occupy the mansion. There is strong apposition to the

The coffin of a young lady buried a few years ago near Alieghany was recently opened. The body was turned over and the clothes toru. It was evident that she had been buried alive. The mether, who saw the remains, has become insure, and is now in the Dixinoat Asylum. The "Fat Contributor" of The Cincinnati

Times is particularly proud of his grammar, lie boasts of accuracy as follows: "If there is anything we pride myself on more than your-another, it is grammar. Correctness in the languages are things we boast of, and we defy nobedy to have any flaws in it been picked." Mr. Schrenbeck, a St. Louis Common-Councilman, has recently made a special report on Female Suffrage, under instructions from the Council. He com-

mences as follows: "Your Committee takes in view the

Slaveholders' Rebellion of '61, and your Committee looks

on female suffrage as dangerous as Slavery did in '61." The will of Jonathan Burr of Chicago, which was lost, but recently found, according to telegraphic report, disposes of about \$325,000, the bulk of his fortune, to charitable societies and other public institutions, thir teen in all. The American Bible Society of New-York receives a large donation for the education of the blind.

In the second Clem murder trial now in progress in Indiana, the jury impanneled is necessarily composed of unintelligent men. Newspaper readers had, of course, formed an opinion after reading the evidence by which conviction was secured on the first trial. The country had to be scoured for men who had not read the papers.

Dr. Holland writes that his first visit in Rome was to the studio of Randolph Rogers, to see his statue of Abraham Lincoln, recently unveiled. The figure is of colossal size, sitting, with no ornamental drapery except a cloak cast over the chair. It is to be cast in bronze for Philadelphia. Dr. Holland pronounces it a "grand success." The Pittsburgh Commercial thinks there is

Musical Jubilee. Twenty thousand voices are to be as companied by bells, musketry, and cannon, but there should be a volcante eruption and an earthquake. Special arrangements should be made, too, for thunder and lightning. The "Big Mound" at Alton, Illinois, one of the greatest curiosities of all the American antiquities, has been swept out of existence by the march of "im-

provement." The pictured Piasa bird on the rocks near

the mouth of the Mississippi, mentioned by Jacques Mar-

something wanting in the programme for the Boston

quette in 1773, has also disappeared, the rocks being biasted for quarry purposes. Auber, Gounod, Verdi, and Wagner, the four great composers, are worth together over two million francs. Offenbach has not saved much money. He is stock gambler, and has been unlucky. He has also made some disastron theatrical ventures. Auber despises Offenbach's works, and predicts that their author will

live to see the day when they are forgotten, The United States Government has never sent a war vessel to "Micronesia," in the Pacific Ocean. Upon many of the Caroline Islands the inhabitants have never seen our flag displayed from a national vessel, though American whaleships are constantly crubing there, and American seamen have been frequently murco seen by the inhabitants of Ascension Island.

One of the principal causes of the depopulation of the cyster banks on the coast of Europe and America is to be found in the increasing abundance of a bivalve shell-fish called Anomia. These cover the evster banks in a con innous sheet, one overlapping the other, so as to deprive the oysters of the means of obtaining any nutriment from the water. Some of these layers of anomias have attained a thickness of three or four inches.

Alexander Somerville, one of Wellington's Biographers, writes to The London Telegraph, saying that "Copenhagen," the hero's war horse, occupied an honorable position among horses to the day of his death. He was cared for kindly at Strathfieldsaye, the Duke's home, visited by many strangers, and attended by servants. Charles Reade's fine poetical stanzas represent Wollington's war-horse as drawing a London truck in his

A newsboy just arrived in Omaha, is quite a urlosity as a specimen of Young America. He is but ten years old and made his own way through cleven States already. He travels, according to his own words, on his check. He rides on railroads for nothing and eats at restaurants, ordering his meals first and looking for his money afterward. He is now anxious for the Pacific Railroad to be opened through, and proposes to strike for the Pacific.

During the short period of skating in Paris, the pends of the Bois Boulogue were gay with every variety of costume. There were dark green tellettes, robes of light gray cloth and satin, elegantly leoped, and trimmed with otter; Polish velvets, Siberlan furs, and Hungarian kolbacks; garnet velvet and satin, with toque, muff, and boa of blue fox far (the costume worn by an American belle); piles of fleece; coverlets of leopard's skin; and glacier blue with crystal ornaments.

The National Horse Fair Association has completed its reorganization. At a meeting last week, in Washington, a programme for the Spring meeting over the National course was submitted, which fixes the com mencement on Tuesday, the 11th of May, when there will be four days set apart for trotting horses; and the following week, commencing the 18th day of May, the track will be open for rnuning horses. There are to be sixteen races during the two weeks, with purses amounting in the aggregate to \$6,000.

Information from William G. Halpin has been received by his family in Cincinnati, that he is now confined at Van Diemen's Land, and kept at work wheeling stones in a hand-cart. He was formerly the City Civil Engineer. His crime, he says, consisted in an anti-English address two years ago, in Cincinnati. He afterward returned to Ireland on a visit and was arrested and tried for "treasonable intentions," a report of the speech being rend as evidence. He commanded the 15th Kentucky Volunteers during the war. San Francisco has had a wedding that, for

extravagance in dress, wealth of outfit, and value of presents, sustains her ambition to rank second only to New-York among the cities of America. The bride was the daughter of a merchant prince, Mr. Friedlander, known as the "Grain King." The bridegroom was the son of Dr. Bowle, a leading physician. The trousseau cost \$10,600, and was full and magnificent beyond that of any former California bride. The presents, besides \$150,000 from the father, amounted to \$30,000 in jewelry and gold and silver

The Parson Sharman who was hissed in Washington at the National Theater for a severe reflection on the President for pardoning the stationer Dempsey, sent a curious challenge to the latter gentleman. It was worded as follows:

"If Mr. Deinpasy will bring his cowhide up to the rooms of Mr. Sharman, No. — Franklin-square, he will find Mr. Sharman at home, and Mr. Sharman will in no event prosecute him for assault." The parson is an ex-captain of the English army, vigprous in his limbs, and familiar with small sword or trig ger. Mr. Dempsey declined.

The King of Holland's profligate conduct excites a great deal of disgust among his staid Dutch subjects. Madame Blanche, his mistress, is a blonde, gross and vulgar, and moreover considerably passé. She costs him constantly considerable sums. She has the most insatiable craving for precious stones, and knows !

how to extort immense sums from her royal lover to gratify it. The King, it is said, has recently sold a number of the most valuable paintings of his private gallery in order to meet the incessant demands of his mistress His Queen was at first almost driven to despair, but consoles herself by hard literary work.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.-FIRST CALL, evek'a 64 W

| 100 | 200 | 77 | 200 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76

TUESDAY, March 2-P. M.

Gold opened at 1311, sold at 1321, closing at 132 bid. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$110,173,000, and the balance, \$1,773,382 12. Government bonds opened dult and unsettled upon rumors that the Schenck bill would not pass, as amended by the Senate, and prices were from 121 per cent less than at the close yesterday. Afterward the market rallied to the opening prices, but, upon the active tone of the money market, became dull and fell off from | may per cent from the highest prices of the day. At the close prices improved on the report that Schenck's bill would be reported and passed without any doubt, and bonds were again in demand and closed strong at quotatious. It is hoped in all quarters that this bill may become a law this session, and this country placed on a par with other solvent nations.

State bonds were steady; North Carolina 6 per cents

sold at 64; new bonds, 60; Missouri 6 per cents, 874; Lou. islana 6 per cents, 87]. Railway bonds were offered in small lots only, and were firmly held. Miscellansons shares were dull. Western Union Telegraph sold at 37; Quickstiver, 24]. Pacific Mail was without special point. and fluctuated with the balance of the market ; the prices ranged from 991-3 1001. Express shares were unsettled by the decline in Adams, which sold down to 58, closing 59 bid; the balance of the list was without interest, and no large transactions were made. The Radway share market was dull and unsettled upon fears of an active money market. New-York Central spened at 1611, sold at 1501, closing at 1591. The market remained steady notif the close of the I o'clock Board, when, on the active demand for money, there was a pressure to sell cash stock, and a decline of from [31] took place. Reading sold down to 914; Michigan Southern, 255; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 894; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Rock Island, #1254; North-Western Common, 814; North-Western Preferred, 804. At the close prices were a shade better, and the market closed steady at quotations. The demand for money continued until after the close of bank hours, and checked operations in all depart-

ments. The following are William Heath & Co.'s last quotations

Haripies. 124
Maripies Prebered. 114
Maripies Prebered. 116
N. Y. Gestral. 116
Etie. 2 Messrs. Puleston, Raymond & Co. report the closing quotations at the 10:30 a. m. Board as follows :

8 10:30 a. m. Board as follows:

Off. A. Asket.

1604 1617 Chicago & R. Island., 120;

160 1617 Chicago & R. Island., 120;

133 137 Miles & St. Paul. 66

134 137 Miles & St. Paul. 66

135 137 Miles & St. Paul. 66

136 151 151 Miles & St. Paul. 66

137 161 161 162

138 162 171 Miles & St. Paul. 66

139 162 171 Miles & West and 161

145 151 Tol., Wab & West and 171

150 171 Miles & Resea. 66

151 161 171 At and Terre II 161 31

151 161 161 At and Terre II 161 31

152 161 Chicago & Alton 152

153 151 Chicago & Alton 153

154 152 Outo & Miles & R. 33

155 1 Chicago & Alton 155

157 158 159 159 Marretta & Chi. 2d prf 8

158 159 159 Marretta & Chi. 2d prf 8

158 159 159 Marretta & Chi. 2d prf 8

158 159 159 Marretta & Chi. 2d prf 8

159 150 165 Hank & St. Joseph. 110

150 165 Hank & Gr. Rank stocks: Storington 50
Boston, Hartfordk Eric 975
Reading 10 Mich. So. & N. Italiana. Sp. Panama.
Panama. 333
Iffinois Central.
Cleveland & Pittah. 99
Cle Col. Cin. & Poffs. 600
Chingo & N. West. 824
Chic. & N. West. pref. 905
Clevi & Toledo. 105
Lake Spore. 10.51 The following were the bids for Bank stocks: Shop and Leather. tate of New-York.... Commerce American Exchange Bank of the Republic And the following for Railroad bonds:

Money has been in active demand all lay, and toward the close of banking hours the small borrowers found great difficulty in making up their account, some paying as high as 7 per cent and & commission. The condition of the banks does not indicate an easy money market for the balance of this month-as shown in their statement of Saturday. It compares with same time last year as

Commercial paper remained unchanged as to rates, but no sales were reported at less than a per cent. Sterling Exchange was dull at quotations: Prim bankers' 50 day bills, 109; same grade, short sight, 109; in second hands 60 day bills have sold at 109. Good bankers' 60 day bills are quoted at 1002 20109, and short eight at 1002. Cable transfers have been made at 1003. In freights to Liverpool, by steamer, 7,600 bush, Wheat at 4d.; by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d., and on steamer's

account, 15,000 bush. Wheat.

The demand for Iron Mountain bonds is active; 85 bld for large amounts. The high prices of U. S. bonds leads many to buy well-based railroad securities at the mo-

The prices of the leading railway and other stocks of

this morning's board compare with those of April 16, 1863. Parife March 2, '09. Apri 16, '08. as follows:

The aggregate amount of exports (excusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending March 2, 1869, was \$2,108,676.

Eleven directors of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company were elected on Monday. G. W. Glyck was elected President, J. H. Utt, Vice-President, J. M. Price, Secretary and Treasurer. The Company has everything n good shape. The road is said to be a certainty.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK-For the safe-keeping, and protection from tire and burglars, of Securities of all kinds, incinding Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Wills, and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault constructed by The National Park Bank in their new building will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each individual depositor. The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

THE NATIONAL THUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, at No. 836 Broadway, has a paid up capital of \$1,000,000. Dantes R. Mangam, President; JAMES MERRIII, Secretary. It receives deposits and allows four percent interest on daily balances, subject to check at sight. Special deposits for six months, or more, may be made at five per cent. The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court. The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds, or other evidences of debt. To act as Trustees of Mortgagees of Railroads and other Corporations. To act as receiver in cases of litigation. To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Sarrogate. As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children. To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates. To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations. To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York. To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial center of the country.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than \$27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers & favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to eighteen per cent. As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassan-st.; and by John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.; and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

THE PIEST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTI-BLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILEOAD COMPANY, pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST-1st FEB. and 1st AUG .-IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax. The Bonds are offered at 97; and accrued interest

in currency. Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. Boody, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

THE MARKETS.

ASHES.—Pote are in moderate demand and steady; sales of 23 bbia, at 17.7.5 ± 1. Pearls are nominal at \$9.15 ± 69.23.
BUILDING MATERIALS.—With the exception of North River, which s \$1 higher, other Bricks are unchanged. Laths show an advance; it other articles coming under this bonding show an advance;

but other articles coming under this heading show but little change. We quote:

BRICKS.

Pale, Com. H. & M. \$10 507311 00 Cattle, & bush.

L. Com. H. & M. \$12 007313 00 Mixed & bush.

S. Com. H. & M. \$13 007314 00 Got.

Jersey, Com. H. & M. \$15 007316 00 Got.

N. R. Com. H. & M. \$15 007316 00 Got.

Creton Fronts, & M. \$27 007310 00 Got.

Pulladeiphin Prouts.

S. O2550 00 Lung. & blub.

S. Spirla Prouts.

S. O2550 00 Lung. & blub.

S. Spirla Song.

S. O2550 00 Lung. & blub.

S. Spirla Song.

S. O2550 00 Lung. & blub.

S. Spirla Song.

S. O2550 00 Lung. & blub.

S. Spirla Song.

S. O2550 00 Lung. & blub.

S. Spirla Song.

S. O2550 00 Campon.

S. O2550 00 Lung. & blub.

S. O2550 00 Cannon.

S. O2550 00 Lung. & blub.

PLOCIS AND MARKETHE, measure or vectors and course into all the closes, such as the vector of the luvers lux at the closes, such as the vector and is expler; there is much difficulty in moving it on account of ice and snow; the sake are 6,000 bits. California Flour has been only in moderate demand, but prices are unchanged; sales of 350 ancks. Southers Flour has been in more active dename, but the neclining rades are lower and offered more freely; the sakes are 650 bits. Bye Flour is in fair demand and steady; sales of 360 bits. Cern Meal is lux-divers in fair demand and steady; sales of 360 bits. Cern Meal is lux-divers in fair demand and steady; sales of 360 bits. Cern Meal is lux-divers in fair demand and steady; sales of 360 bits. Cern Meal is lux-divers the contract of the contr

60 New Wester and affect. 14 376.
1 th State, store and affect. 17 376.
1 th State, store and affect. 67 376.
2 th Southern. 67 376. So. I Minguskee....
So. 2 Milwaukee...
No. 2 Milwaukee...
Amber Milwaukee...
Amber Western
Amber State...
Hed Western
Red State...

to arrive, and Olddo, in store at 107@1014c; Western Tellow at 96c;

Name of State Pour-rowed ... \$2 12/2 \$2 17
State Pour-rowed ... \$2 12/2 \$2 17
Foreign ... 2 15/2 \$2 37
BARLET MSIL.

Bate ... \$2 00/2 \$2 12

for do, Buffalo. HONEY-Cuba is selling at 602650, gold, in bord, and 652610, gold.

landy. LEATHER-Hemlock Sole continues to self with great freedom, and and 384 222c for Light and Michie; Busines Ayres at 17829c, for Reary, 200c. for Middle, and 27927c, for Light and Michie; Orinole, 20027c, for Reary, 2007 190c. for Middle, and 27927c, for Light; Conforma, 20077c, and 127927c, and 28930c, for Light; Damaged, all weights, 2007cc, Poor Damaged, all weights, Middle, and good considerated and from at 20040c, for Light, 25046c, for Middle, and 60346c, for Heavy, Cropped, 45049c, Belline, 22022c. Staughter in reagh is selling resided at full figures. We quote at 37040c, for Hemick, and 32041c, for Oak.

selling repldir at full figures. We quote at JT@sec. for Hemlock, and BT@sec. for Oak.

MEFALS—No business of sonacquence in American (Ingot) Coppes since our last; bolders, however, are firm in their views. Small sea changed hands at Joje, for Lake and Enditmere. In Pig TIn we cole sales of 4.000 slabs Straigs, part to arrive, in the ston at Jij@JZje; I've take Banca, JZje,, and 46 time English at FREDJe, ell rold. The theire shows an active bounders and advance in price, caused by the further, advance

Sheathing, new. 31 903 Yoler Metal # 25.
Sheathing, velow metal. 25 2 100.
Eolis, relew metal. 25 3 100.
Eolis, relew metal. 25 3 100.
Example 100.
Even 100 27 79 M

Horse-Shoe 5 in 100 00 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Oras 150 00 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Oras 15

Oll.5.—American Lineard continues for a small an area. Naglish da. 39,000 gallons at from \$1 UT\$\$ 100 for exists and harrels. Naglish da. is quiet and prices nominal. Urable high Olin are moderately active and steady at \$1 20 26 1 21 for Whale, and \$2 for Spaces. Manufactured Olls are quiet and prices nominal at \$1 20 for Reschool Winter While and \$2 10 25 1 15 for Unbiasched Winter Specie. Lard Oli has declined and choses dall and heavy at \$1 00 day 105. Mensheden Oil, 500 Other oils inactive.

Oll. CAKE—With larger arrivals and less favorable news from Europe, and a decline in gold, prices are easier; sales of Western this women at \$2.0, currency, and City, in hogs and 500, at \$620 and 2 yell.

BOIL MEAL—The demand is more active, and the market is area.

SOIL CASE—With sary as a scaler a fronce tone to the market of Pork to-day, but not quotably higher; a fair housiness was done; the at-ex, each and regular, are 1.700 biles, at \$620 and 70 for Oil Meas \$220 50 for Little Prime and \$50 and Western Prime and \$50 biles. New Meas, \$420 50 for Katta Prime and \$50 biles. New Meas, \$420 50 for Katta Prime and \$50 biles. New Meas, \$450 for New Meas, \$450 for New Mean \$60 beautiful to the not provided.

No. 18, 18 bets of from 500 bits, to 1,000 bits, chicky for forward desirety. We quarte:
Crade, in bulk, 40247 grav. 201021 | Refined, in bend, S. W. 25 29Crade, in bits, 40247 grav. 201024 | Naghtha, Ref. 66770 g. 17gnits
RICK-Rast India is dell and owninsi at 35 670 grid, in bend, to be blancated without any acreal astables as a was a hardening bundency; sales of 300 tes. at 91 200; for Common of

holde. SUGARS.—The market for Raw Sugars has become very call, as it SUGARS—The market for Raw Segars has because very fail, as it would be impossible to realize, except at a material encourage of finers are either well applied with stock or fael their producture sense, the stock of seed their producture sense, too stocky is warrant fresh purchases, white speculators have enter two stocky. The sense is a great extent monarch, but may be placed to the viclosity of 13] 513/2, for Fair Rountor, and Light Sign, for Ground and leaver under free offerings from the bands of appecuators. We quadrate 198 2019/2 for Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed, 119 2010/1, for Sent Watte, and leight Sign for Watte, and leight Sign for Sentence of the bands of appecuators. We quadrate the market remains quiet, but prices firm; the business is confined to job odd from stocky of the sentence of

axirums price.

SUMA: — Sicily is firm and in fair demand at \$500\$100 for the ser,
and \$150\$170 for the high grades.

SEKDS—The loquiry has been light for Clever Seed, but with 1 set and \$155 \$170 for the high grades.

888DS—The loquiry has been light for Claver Seed, but with 15st
strivals prices are firm at 145 5 75c. Transity Seed is stoody but quote
is \$3.502 \$3.75 per bush. Hough Plax Seed is quiet at \$1.500 \$5.

spend dall sith a tendenge of values in favor of the large, must studeness, ones active charact there was activated before the control of the er bash. STKARIN-The market is quiet, and prices are somewhat comical at